INFORMATION LETTER

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PEA CROP CONDITION REPORT

Information for Week Ending July 11 Compiled by Division of Statistics

The Alaska pack is about completed except in the more northern districts. Yields have varied considerably as indicated in the yield table appearing at the end of this story. Quality, however, as indicated by distribution of sieve sizes, has been better this year than in 1939 in most districts. In Wisconsin a report on 30,476 acres (48 per cent of total Alaska acreage) indicates a yield of 79.4 cases per acre.

The Agricultural Marketing Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported on July 11 an average yield of 1,758 pounds per acre, compared with 1,570 pounds obtained in 1939. This report is based on conditions as of July 1. The government's report for Wisconsin indicates an average yield of 8.8 per cent above last year; New York—27.9 per cent larger than last year; Utah—13.8 per cent below 1939; and Washington-Oregon—about 7 per cent below 1939.

Reports from New York, Washington, and Oregon to the Division of Statistics indicate somewhat lower yields than the government's report. These reports, however, are based on conditions from a week to ten days later.

MAINE—Temperatures during the week were somewhat above normal, the highest being 97 degrees, with 49 hours above 75 degrees. Reporters feel, however, that these temperatures have not injured crop. Packing will begin about July 15.

NEW YORK I—This district had practically no rain during the week and temperatures were about average. Water damage from earlier rains, however, is estimated at about 10 per cent. There is little or no aphid infestation.

NEW YORK II—Alaska yields in this district have been slightly better than those reported for some of the other districts. Quality as indicated by sieves obtained is also very good. Sieve sizes reported are as follows: No. 1—7 per cent; No. 2—59 per cent; and No. 3—22 per cent.

NEW YORK III—Water damage continues to appear. Continued sub-normal temperatures are delaying maturity. Aphid infestation is decreasing. Prospect for late varieties, however, is improving. Alaska pack is about finished. Yields are light. Representative distribution sieve sizes follow: No. 1—7 per cent; No. 2—35 per cent; and No. 3—43 per cent.

NEW YORK IV—Yields of both Alaskas and early Sweets in this district were reported at 55 cases. Slight aphid infestation in late Sweets but prospects much better than for earlier varieties.

MIDDLE-ATLANTIC II—Distribution of sieves of Alaska pack reported as follows: No. 1—2 per cent; No. 2—26 per cent; and No. 3—40 per cent.

OHIO—Alaska pack is finished. Water damage is still increasing on Sweets. Quality is uneven. Yields of Sweets are running up to 100 cases per acre.

INDIANA—Reports on the Indiana pack of Alaskas indicate larger percentage of low sieves this year: No. 1—7 per cent; No. 2—18 per cent; and No. 3—47 per cent. In each instance these percentages are from 3 to 5 per cent larger than for 1939.

WISCONSIN I—Report of 3,962 acres of Alaskas completed in this district indicates average yield of 91.4 cases per acre. Late Sweet prospects have declined sharply in the last two days due to dry weather and aphids. Aphid infestation is reported to be heavy in late Sweets.

Representative Alaska pack gave the following sieves: No. 1—6.3 per cent; No. 2—34.6 per cent; and No. 3—40.8 per cent. This distribution was about the same as obtained in the same area last year.

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Sweet Corn Yields

Association's Division of Statistics Analyzes Effect of Temperature and Rainfall on Yields

"July rainfall makes the corn crop." This saying, which is well known to farmers in the Corn Belt, has some basis of truth. It implies that, if the July rainfall is ample, the corn crop will be large regardless of other factors that may affect yields.

An analysis of rainfall and temperature data over a period of years indicates that such an implication is not justified. Corn is a native of semi-tropical Mexico. The Corn Belt of the United States is located in the central and northern parts because it is in those sections that soils are best adapted to the growing of corn. Varieties and strains have been developed that will produce high yields in the Corn Belt, which is less humid and cooler than the native habitat of the corn plant.

Much of the natural desire of the corn plant for warm humid weather, however, is retained and since in only a few of the sections of the Corn Belt do we find optimum rainfall conditions, it should be expected that rainfall is one of the limiting factors in the yield of corn. The amount of rainfall, while very important, is no more significant than the distribution of the rainfall during the growing season. The proper distribution no doubt varies with the variety of sweet corn and the type of soil on which it is being grown. It appears from the data available for the last ten years that in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, the best yields were obtained with normal or slightly subnormal rainfall for May and June, and normal or slightly above normal rainfall for July and early August. Excessive rainfall in late August and September has frequently been accompanied by lower yields. As the silking dates for many of the canning varieties of sweet corn in these States approximate the five-weeks period from July 14 to August 18, it appears as though this is one of the stages of sweet corn

growth when an ample supply of rainfall is essential to favorable yields.

These statements regarding the effect of rainfall on sweet corn yields, however, appear to hold true only when temperatures are normal or near-normal. A wet May and June if accompanied by low temperatures frequently retards germination, prevents proper cultivation, and thus starts the corn off with the handicap of a poor stand and weedy fields. Optimum rainfall and temperature during the critical silking period of July and August could not, under these conditions, produce high yields. The silking period appears to be an important stage of growth not only because of the heavy requirements for plant food, which may be made available with ample moisture, but is also critical because the formation of pollen may be affected by extremes in temperatures. In years when temperatures in these States reached 100 or above during the latter part of July and early August, yields were low. In one year yields were low in spite of the fact that there was ample rainfall to produce a good crop. These high temperatures were accompanied by low humidity and in many cases hot drying winds, the combination of which no doubt blasted much of the pollen and prevented proper pollination.

This combination of high temperatures, low humidity, and hot winds during the silking period of sweet corn appears to have been one of the most important factors limiting the yield of sweet corn. A study of the available data reveals the fact that there has been a fairly definite relation between the yield of sweet corn and the number of days from July 20 to August 18 in which temperatures reached 100 or more. Two outstanding examples of low yields, resulting in large part at least from these high temperatures, were 1936 and 1934. In 1936 these high temperatures were accompanied by extreme dry weather during the same period, but in 1934 rainfall for this period was about normal or a little above but yields were the lowest on record.

In 1933, rainfall was ample to produce an average crop but the yield was considerably below all of the other ten years except 1934 and 1936. Temperatures during the silking period in 1933, however, were about as high as those of 1936.

It appears, therefore, that of the various factors affecting the yields of sweet corn it is practically impossible to determine which one is most important because they are so interrelated. When temperatures are normal and conditions are favorable for good germination and good cultivation, corn yields have varied with the amount of effective rainfall during the silking period.

Up until recent years, temperatures during the critical growing period have tended to be more stable than rainfall, thus the tendency has been to attribute more to rainfall than to temperature as a factor affecting yields. A careful study of the data, however, seems to indicate that sweet corn yields may be cut more by extremes of temperature during the period of pollination than by corresponding extremes in rainfall during the same period. There may, however, be ranges of temperatures that are quite wide within which pollination is not affected. In years when pollination was apparently not adversely affected by temperature, yields of sweet corn were closely related to rainfall during May, June, July, and August and particularly during the silking period of July and August.

Studies measuring the effect of these various factors on the yields of sweet corn in some of the principal sweet corn growing States will be presented in the near future.

Sweet Corn Acreage for Canning

Acreage Planted Under Contract in 1940 Compared with 1939 Contracted Acreage

Contracted acreage of sweet corn planted for canning is shown in the accompanying tables, as reported to the Association's Division of Statistics. The total acreage for 1940 shows an increase of about 32 per cent over that planted in 1939. The white corn acreage increased 24 per cent and golden, 38 per cent. Most of the increase in white corn was in the Evergreen and Narrow Grain varieties. Country Gentleman acreage was reported to be only slightly larger in 1940 than in 1939.

The following table shows the acreage of white and golden sweet planted under contract for 1939 and 1940:

State	1939 White	1939 Golden	1939 Total	1940 White	1940 Golden	1940 Total
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	1,090	6,660	7,750	705	9,364	10,069
New York	990	15,610	16,600	483	20,011	20,494
Maryland and Delaware	14,480	10,170	24,650	19,846	11,572	31,418
Pennsylvania	3,420	5,580	9,000	4,503	7,046	11,549
Ohio	10,448	6,052	16,500	12,724	8,098	20,372
Indiana	22,422	8,178	30,600	25,561	10,116	35,677
Illinois	21,550	18,872	40,422	26,514	28,737	55,251
Wisconsin	3,090	16,260	19,350	5,863	24,884	30,747
Minnesota	1,210	38,372	39,582	2,280	51,097	53,377
Iowa and Nebraska	12,930	4,270	17,200	18,677	7,431	26,108
Other States	6,900	7,665	14,565	5,231	12,225	17,456
Total	98,530	137,680	236,219	122,387	190,581	312,518

The table below shows the acreage of white sweet corn by varieties for 1940:

State	Evergreen	Narrow Grain	Country Gentleman	Crosby	Total White
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	.....	.....	.....	705	705
New York	318	.....	165	.....	483
Maryland and Delaware	14,266	950	4,630	.....	19,846
Pennsylvania	3,756	296	451	.....	4,503
Ohio	1,300	9,422	2,002	.....	12,724
Indiana	7,254	.....	18,307	.....	25,561
Illinois	547	657	25,310	.....	26,514
Wisconsin	2,346	350	2,064	1,103	5,863
Minnesota	120	.....	1,005	1,155	2,280
Iowa and Nebraska	7,799	8,447	2,381	50	18,677
Other States	4,553	.....	678	.....	5,231
Total	42,259	20,122	56,993	3,013	122,387

The table below shows the acreage of white sweet corn by varieties for 1939:

State	Evergreen	Narrow Grain	Country Gentleman	Crosby	Total White
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	40	30	10	1,010	1,090
New York	285	.....	659	46	990
Maryland and Delaware	6,094	41	8,345	.....	14,480
Pennsylvania	2,423	277	720	.....	3,420
Ohio	825	6,057	3,166	400	10,448
Indiana	7,252	40	15,130	.....	22,422
Illinois	160	700	20,690	.....	21,550
Wisconsin	1,045	675	940	430	3,090
Minnesota	.....	.....	810	400	1,210
Iowa and Nebraska	5,705	5,825	1,400	.....	12,930
Other States	2,630	1,000	3,270	.....	6,900
Total	26,459	14,645	55,140	2,286	98,530

Judicial Decision of Interest to Fish Canners

Of indirect interest to sea food canners is a recent decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit construing Section 13(a)(5) of the Federal wage and hour law, which contains the fishery exemption from the wage and hour provisions. The case, *Fleming* v. *Hawkeye Pearl Button Company*, involves the question whether the manufacture of buttons from clam shells comes within the exemption. The court held that it did not, but its reasoning in reaching this conclusion may have an important relationship to the scope of the exemption as applied to the canning of sea foods. The exemption applies to the processing or canning of various fish products. The court concluded that the word "processing" was intended by Congress to include only processing activities that are directly connected with and controlled by the perishable nature of fish and the variable and unpredictable natural factors that affect the catching of fish. In other words, the court limited the exemption to processing activities that must, because of the perishable nature of fish, be performed within a limited period of time after the fish are caught.

Labeling of Sweet Potatoes as "Yams"

The Association recently presented an inquiry to the Food and Drug Administration regarding the propriety of labeling canned sweet potatoes as "yams." The pertinent paragraphs of the Administration's reply are as follows:

"As to the term 'Yam' it is our understanding that, from a strictly horticultural standpoint, it is not applicable to any of the varieties of the sweet potato. In fact, Webster's New International Dictionary states that sweet potatoes are often erroneously called yams.

"However, as you say, the term 'Yam' in certain parts of the country, notably the South, has come to mean, not sweet potatoes in general but certain varieties, and perhaps different ones in different localities. The current identity standard for canned sweet potatoes does not recognize yams as synonymous with sweet potatoes, and the former product name is not, therefore, a proper one. However, until such time as the practice is shown to be confusing or misleading, we will not offer objection to the name 'Yams' in parentheses following the name 'Sweet Potatoes' when the food conforms to the local conception of 'canned yams.'"

New Hybrid Sweet Corn Circular Issued

A new circular, No. 504, has just been issued by the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station at Urbana, entitled "Sweet Corn Hybrids for Canning and Market," which describes the Country Gentleman and Narrow Grain hybrids developed at that station as a result of many years of breeding and selection. It is pointed out in this publication that seed of the new sweet corn crosses described is not available at the Illinois station, but may be obtained from commercial seedsmen who have signed agreements with the University of Illinois to produce the crosses under station supervision.

The circular contains information on the sections to which these hybrids are best adapted, and the main plant characters of each are summarized so that differences between the crosses can be readily seen. Records are included showing the performance of the hybrids in comparison with open-pollinated checks in canners' tests in Illinois supervised by the station. The Raw Products Bureau will be glad to send copies of this circular to members, upon request.

Definitions for Canned Milk Promulgated

The *Federal Register* of July 2 contains regulations promulgated under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act establishing definitions and standards of identity for the following foods: cream, whipping cream, evaporated milk, concentrated milk (plain condensed milk), and sweetened condensed milk.

The standards become effective September 30, 1940. They were formulated on the basis of evidence received at public hearings held in May, 1939.

The definitions promulgated for evaporated milk and for sweetened condensed milk are reproduced below:

§ 18.520 *Evaporated milk—Identity—Label statement of optional ingredients.*

(a)

Evaporated milk is the liquid food made by evaporating sweet milk to such point that it contains not less than 7.9 per cent of milk fat and not less than 25.9 per cent of total milk solids. It may contain one or both of the following optional ingredients:

(1) Disodium phosphate or sodium citrate or both, or calcium chloride, added in a total quantity of not more than 0.1 per cent by weight of the finished evaporated milk.

(2) Vitamin D in such quantity as increases the total vitamin D content to not less than 7.5 U. S. P. units per avoirdupois ounce of finished evaporated milk.

It may be homogenized. It is sealed in a container and so processed by heat as to prevent spoilage.

(b)

When optional ingredient (2) is present, the label shall bear the statement, "With Increased Vitamin D Content" or "Vitamin D Content Increased". Such statement shall immediately and conspicuously precede or follow the name "Evaporated Milk", without intervening written, printed, or graphic matter, wherever such name appears on the label so conspicuously as to be easily seen under customary conditions of purchase.

(c)

For the purpose of this section—

(1) The word "milk" means cows' milk.

(2) Such milk may be adjusted, before or after evaporation, by the addition or abstraction of cream or sweet skim milk, or by the addition of concentrated sweet skim milk.

(3) The quantity of milk fat is determined by the method prescribed under "Fat—Official" on page 280, and the quantity of total milk solids is determined by the method prescribed under "Total Solids—Official" on page 279, of "Official and Tentative Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists", Fourth Edition, 1935.

(4) Vitamin D content may be increased by the application of radiant energy or by the addition of a concentrate of vitamin D (with any accompanying vitamin A when such vitamin D in such concentrate is obtained from natural sources) dissolved in a food oil; but if such oil is not milk fat the quantity thereof added is not more than 0.01 per cent of the weight of the finished evaporated milk.

(5) The quantity of vitamin D is determined by the

method prescribed in the "The Second Supplement to the Pharmacopoeia of the United States of America Eleventh Decennial Revision", pages 132-134 inclusive, and pages 136-138 inclusive, with such modification of the method of feeding as is necessary for evaporated milk instead of an oil.

§ 18.530 *Sweetened condensed milk—Identity.*

(a)

Sweetened Condensed Milk is the liquid or semi-liquid food made by evaporating a mixture of sweet milk and refined sugar (sucrose) or any combination of refined sugar (sucrose) and refined corn sugar (dextrose) to such point that the finished sweetened condensed milk contains not less than 28.0 per cent of total milk solids and not less than 8.5 per cent of milk fat. The quantity of refined sugar (sucrose) or combination of such sugar and refined corn sugar (dextrose) used is sufficient to prevent spoilage.

(b)

For the purpose of this section—

(1) The word "milk" means cows' milk.

(2) Such milk may be adjusted, before or after evaporation, by the addition or abstraction of cream or sweet skim milk, or the addition of concentrated sweet skim milk.

(3) Milk fat is determined by the method prescribed in "Official and Tentative Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists", Fourth Edition, 1935, page 281, under "Fat—Official".

Barkley Stream Pollution Bill Still Remains in Conference Pending Senate Action on Amendment

The House on Tuesday refused by a vote of 154 to 199 to instruct its conferees to recede from their insistance on the adoption of the Mundt amendment to the Barkley stream pollution bill, S. 685, by the Conference Committee that has had the measure under consideration since its passage by the House last March.

The effect of the action of the House in upholding the position of its conferees will be to force the Senate conferees to take the amendment to the Senate or to continue the deadlock in the Conference Committee until the bill dies with final adjournment of Congress.

The bill would provide for Federal loans for the construction of commercial and municipal treatment works and for the creation of a division of water pollution control in the United States Public Health Service. The Division would be authorized to make plans and surveys looking toward the abatement of water pollution in the navigable waters of the nation.

The Mundt amendment provides that no new sources of pollution shall be permitted unless approved by the proposed division of water pollution control and the amendment declares that the discharge of new sources of sewage and industrial waste to be against the public policy and to be a public nuisance. The amendment has not been considered by the Senate.

New Peach Varieties

As a result of the extensive deciduous fruit breeding work of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, descriptions of several new varieties of peaches are contained in Circular 552 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

Leeton (yellow freestone); shipping variety, not adapted to either canning or drying
Maxine (yellow freestone); promising as shipping variety; some possibilities for canning and drying
Penryn (yellow freestone); may be satisfactory for distant shipment
Nestor (yellow freestone); primarily for drying
Stanford (yellow clingstone); adapted for canning
Ellis (yellow clingstone); adapted for canning

This publication is entitled "Seven New Peaches and a New Plum for the Western States."

MAY SUGAR RECEIPTS

Increase .5 Per Cent Over April and 10.3 Per Cent Over March Imports

Total receipts of sugar for consumption during May, including quantities released from bonded warehouses, were only .5 per cent larger than during April, but were 10.3 per cent larger than March receipts, according to Department of Commerce figures. Imports and withdrawals during May amounted to 999,814,552 pounds, as compared with 994,700,225 pounds released during April, and 906,501,719 pounds received during March.

In the table below, compiled from the report of the Department of Commerce, are shown imports during April into the United States of raw and refined sugar, both dutiable and free:

Origin	Raw		Refined	
	Dutiable	Free	Dutiable	Free
Foreign Countries:	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
Cuba	288,973,750	.....	86,252,423	22,300
Canada	.....	.....	44	.....
Guatemala	.....	11,693	.....	.....
Netherlands Indies	.....	3,701	.....	.....
Haiti	.....	.....	.....	38,700
Philippine Islands	100,000	209,220,562	16,265,600	.....
Hong Kong	156,140	.....	.....	.....
China	6,700	.....	.....	.....
Total	289,236,599	209,235,956	102,518,067	61,000
U. S. Territories:				
Hawaii	.....	165,651,110	.....	2,700,000
Puerto Rico	.....	167,893,420	.....	62,518,400
Total receipts	289,236,599	542,780,486	102,518,067	65,279,400

The following table shows the imports of sugar by ports of entry. These figures also include imports for direct consumption and withdrawals from bonded warehouses within the United States:

Port of Entry	Raw		Refined	
	Dutiable	Free	Dutiable	Free
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
Massachusetts	32,980,527	4,474,528	.....	.....
New York	36,042,034	106,670,044	27,819,563	38,700
Philadelphia	29,371,997	45,865,671	6,159,100	.....
Maryland	31,727,815	2,240,399	7,947,000	11,600
Virginia	156,512	.....	4,050,000	.....
North Carolina	.....	.....	15,157,200	.....
South Carolina	.....	.....	3,000,000	.....
Georgia	28,497,802	.....	.....	.....
Florida	.....	.....	6,870,960	.....
Mobile	.....	.....	7,891,100	3,900
New Orleans	119,433,141	32,184,320	2,620,000	.....
Galveston	10,484,122	.....	4,737,500	6,800
San Francisco	141,000	17,789,301	9,368,900	.....
Los Angeles	50,000	11,693	3,306,700	.....
Oregon	21,000	.....	.....	.....
Washington	50,000	.....	3,300,000	.....
Wisconsin	279,809	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	.....	.....	44	.....
Hawaii	840	.....	.....	.....
Total	289,236,599	209,235,956	102,518,067	61,000

PEA CROP CONDITION REPORT

(*Continued from page* 6263)

WISCONSIN II—Report on 12,951 acres of Alaskas in this district indicates average yields of 78.4 cases per acre. Yields on early plantings of late Sweets were very good but warm weather has hastened maturity of later plantings and yields are averaging lower. Some sections of the district report rain needed for late Sweets. Aphid infestation is general and very severe. Control measures are giving excellent results in some fields and practically no protection in others. Abandonment from water damage appears to be about 5 per cent in this district. Alaska pack practically completed with reports of distribution of sieve sizes as follows: No. 1—4 to 10 per cent; No. 2—22 to 26 per cent; and No. 3—39 to 45 per cent.

WISCONSIN III—The Alaska pack in this section will be finished about the end of this week. Reports on 7,514 acres of Alaskas in this district indicate an average yield of 76.3 cases per acre. Complete information on sieve sizes is not available except that one reporter indicates 35 per cent 1's and 2's. This compares with 21.9 per cent 1's and 2's in 1939. The pack of late Sweets will start about July 15. It is difficult to estimate probable yields because of water damage and aphid infestation. The aphid infestation continues to be very serious in much of the acreage but the extent of damage is difficult to measure. Warm weather during the week has hastened the maturity and earlier plantings are developing to the canning stage very rapidly. Some reporters indicate a reduction in the aphid population due to rapid progress of fungus growth. If the peak of the aphid infestation has been reached, it is felt the later plantings may show improved yields.

WISCONSIN IV—Alaska yields in this district have been lower than in other Wisconsin districts. Reports for 3,000 acres show an average of 64.2 cases per acre. The distribution of sieve sizes is reported as follows: No. 1—6 to 10 per cent; No. 2—26 to 34 per cent; and No. 3—42 per cent. Corresponding yields for 1939 were 2 per cent 1's, 14 per cent 2's, and 44 per cent 3's. Alaska pack will be finished next week and pack of Sweets will begin. Aphid infestation on Sweets is growing worse. Some reporters indicate fair control by dusting, however.

WISCONSIN V—Alaska pack is nearly finished and 3,049 acres reported indicate average yields of 91 cases per acre. Quality has been very good. About 23 per cent of the pack was in No. 2 sieve. Temperatures have been about normal with only about ¼ inch of rainfall during the week. Very little aphid infestation in this district.

MINNESOTA—The quality of the Alaska pack has been excellent. Aphid infestation has just started but is growing and may cause considerable damage. Infested fields dusted with fair results. Some water damage still apparent in low areas. Soil moisture is favorable for development of average crop.

IOWA—The pea pack is practically finished in Iowa with both yields and quality very good for Alaskas. Distribution of sieve sizes reported as follows: No. 1—9.5 per cent; No. 2—27.5 per cent; and No. 3—49.5 per cent.

UTAH—Sieve size percentages representation for the State are reported as follows: Grade A—20 per cent; Grade B—40 per cent; and Grade C—40 per cent. The later acreage in the State gave 25 per cent Grade A, that is a higher percentage of smaller sieves. One reporter from this section estimates the pack for the State at about 1,350,000 cases.

WYOMING—Heavy rainfall has damaged some fields. The crop as a whole, however, is about normal. It is expected that yields of late Sweets will be around 125 cases per acre.

WASHINGTON-OREGON I—Hot weather that has reduced yields in this district materially throughout the season, is continuing. During the last week continuous hours above 75 degrees ranged from 9 to 11 hours daily, which is only slightly less than an average of 11 hours daily for the previous week. Nights, however, during the last week have been somewhat cooler which has helped to hold up quality. Most reporters agree that the yield of late Sweets will be about 20 per cent below average.

WASHINGTON-OREGON II—Early Sweets have been harvested in this district with yields of about 75 cases per acre. The stand of late Sweets on tide lands is about normal, but fields are slightly infested with aphids. Dusting, however, appears to be affecting control. The condition of the late Sweets appears to be fairly good in spite of the dry weather.

PUGET SOUND—There has been no rain in this district since May 31. Aphids and dry weather cut the yield of early Sweets to the lowest experienced in this district for several years. Rain is needed badly for late Sweets. The pack of early Sweets is about finished with the late Sweet pack just starting. Aphid infestation is only slight.

Temperature and Rainfall Data

The following table shows temperature and rainfall data for the weeks ending July 11, 1939 and July 9, 1940:

Reporting District	Temperature Departure from normal		Rainfall	
	1939	1940	1939	1940
	Degrees	*Degrees*	*Inches*	*Inches*
Maine	+6	−2	1.2	1.2
New York I	+6	−5	0.2	T.
New York II	+5	−3	0.4	T.
New York III	+6	−3	0.4	0.4
New York IV	+8	−6	0.3	1.0
Ohio	+4	−5	0.9	0.0
Indiana	+3	−3	1.0	0.0
Illinois	+5	−2	3.1	0.0
Michigan	+5	−1	0.1	T.
Wisconsin I	+6	0	0.5	T.
Wisconsin II	+6	0	0.4	T.
Wisconsin III	+5	0	0.2	T.
Wisconsin IV	+6	0	0.1	.1
Wisconsin V	+6	0	T.	.1
Minnesota	+6	0	0.3	.2
Iowa	+5	0	0.4	.7
Nebraska	+6	0	1.5	T.
Colorado	+6	0	T.	.2
Utah	+3	+7	T.	0.0
Wyoming	+5	+4	T.	.6
Montana	+3	+6	0.2	.3
Washington-Oregon I	+1	+5	T.	0.0
Washington-Oregon II	+1	−2	T.	T.
Puget Sound	+2	+7	T.	T.

1939 and 1940 Yields of Peas

Yields of peas per acre for the last year, together with the estimates for 1940 that reporters have submitted to the Division of Statistics up to date, are presented in the following table. Inasmuch as there was no change in the planted acreage of peas as reported in last week's INFORMATION LETTER, the table giving reported acreages is not being reproduced this week.

Reporting District	1939 Alaskas	1939 Early Sweets	1939 Late Sweets	1940 Alaskas	1940 Early Sweets	1940 Late Sweets
	Cases	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cases*
New York I	.....	57	.....	60	50–60	60–65
New York II	.....	.....	.....	50–80	60–80	50–60
New York III	40	32	.....	50–60	65–70	50–75
New York IV	32	49	.....	55–65	55–65	65–75
Middle-Atlantic I	.....	.....	.....	110–115	.....	.....
Middle-Atlantic II	32–40	63	.....	95–105	.....	.....
Middle-Atlantic III	80	.....	40	92	.....	100–125
Ohio	25–30	70	.....	65–90	90–103	.....
Indiana	.....	.....	.....	95–100	.....	75–90
Illinois	32–63	.....	62–94	65–107	70	70–90
Wisconsin I	.....	.....	.....	73–125	.....	75
Wisconsin II	74	.....	97	70–85	90–100	70–90
Wisconsin III	75–85	.....	75	68–90	65–70	.....
Wisconsin IV	78	.....	.....	60–65	.....	.....
Wisconsin V	90	.....	.....	80–100	.....	.....
Minnesota	59	.....	94	70–91	.....	85–100
Iowa	.....	.....	.....	85–97	.....	48–75
Utah	.....	100	.....	.....	78	90–100
Washington-Oregon I	.....	90	100	.....	45–60	75–85
Washington-Oregon II	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	100
Puget Sound	.....	106	.....	.....	70–80	90–100

1939 Pea Pack Distribution of Sieve Sizes

The table below shows the distribution of the 1939 pea pack among the various sieve sizes. The pack reported as mixed sieves, or ungraded, was not included in the calculation of these percentages.

Sieve size	North East	Middle Atlantic	Mid-West	Wisconsin	West	Total U. S.
	Per cent	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*
ALASKAS						
1	8.1	5.1	6.5	5.7	4.5	5.9
2	30.6	26.7	21.0	19.6	20.7	21.4
3	46.6	44.3	45.1	47.9	67.3	46.7
4	14.6	21.6	26.2	24.1	3.5	23.8
5 and up	.1	2.3	1.2	2.7	4.0	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage 1, 2, and 3	85.3	76.1	72.6	73.2	92.5	74.0
SWEETS						
1	1.9	2.1	8.5	1.7	1.6	2.8
2	10.1	8.0	8.2	7.5	6.6	7.6
3	18.5	10.8	14.5	15.7	16.1	16.1
4	41.3	31.9	25.3	30.9	30.5	31.5
5 and up	28.2	47.2	43.5	44.2	45.2	42.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage 1, 2, and 3	30.5	20.9	31.2	24.9	24.3	26.5

Grocery Trade Publication Reproduces "Canned Food Facts for Grocers"

"Canned Food Facts for Grocers," published this spring by the Home Economics Division, has been reproduced in a grocery trade magazine.

Both canners and grocers have asked for additional copies to use in their sales organizations and a weekly house organ of a grocery company in Ohio called the attention of its customers to it, and sent a copy of this leaflet with their most recent number.

The bulletin is also being used in the Federal program for Distributive Education.

"Canned Food Pack Statistics: 1939" Distributed

Copies of "Canned Food Pack Statistics: 1939", Part 2—Fruits, were mailed to members of the canning industry this week. The statistics are compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics and published annually. The statistics dealing with the vegetable pack for 1939 were published earlier this year.

CANNING CROP REPORTS

Agricultural Marketing Service Compiles Reports on Acreage and Indicated Production

Reports on 1940 acreage and indicated production received by the Agricultural Marketing Service from processors and growers of six canning crops—green and wax beans, tomatoes, green lima beans, beets, cucumbers for pickling, and pimientos—have been compiled by the Service and were made public July 11. These reports follow:

Green and Wax Beans for Processing

Reports received by the Agricultural Marketing Service from processors of green and wax beans, giving information on the July 1 condition of the crop and probable yield per acre, indicate a production of 102,300 tons for 1940. The July 1 indicated production is about 9 per cent more than the 1939 estimated production of 94,150 tons and 26 per cent above the 10-year average (1929-38) production of 81,500 tons.

An average yield of 1.78 tons per acre is indicated on July 1 for 1940 compared with the same yield (1.78 tons) obtained in 1939 and 1.48 tons per acre for the 10-year (1929-38) period. Mississippi is the only important State with an indicated yield on July 1 below average.

The following table shows figures on planted acreages, yields, and production:

State	Planted Acreage 1939	Planted Acreage 1940	Yield per Acre 1939	Yield per Acre Indicated 1940	Production 1939	Production Indicated 1940
	Acres	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Maine	1,000	1,500	2.6	2.6	2,600	3,900
New York	6,800	7,300	1.8	1.7	11,600	12,400
Pennsylvania	2,200	2,450	1.8	1.4	3,900	3,400
Indiana	950	500	.8	1.4	800	700
Michigan	5,100	5,900	1.6	1.3	7,800	7,700
Wisconsin	7,100	7,600	1.6	1.5	11,000	11,400
Delaware	800	830	1.3	1.3	1,000	1,100
Maryland	10,000	9,800	1.6	1.5	16,000	14,700
South Carolina	400	300	1.0	1.0	400	300
Tennessee	2,700	2,750	1.1	1.3	3,000	3,600
Mississippi	1,700	1,800	1.4	.5	2,100	900
Arkansas	2,600	2,400	1.1	1.1	2,500	2,600
Louisiana	1,300	900	1.0	1.1	1,300	1,000
Colorado	840	1,000	3.4	3.1	2,900	3,100
Utah	680	900	3.6	3.7	2,300	3,300
Washington	1,000	1,150	4.4	4.1	4,600	4,700
Oregon	1,850	2,480	4.8	5.8	9,400	14,400
California	420	400	3.2	4.0	1,300	1,600
Other States	6,230	7,630	1.5	1.5	9,650	11,500
Total all States	53,670	57,590	1.78	1.78	94,150	102,300

Acreage Planted to Tomatoes

The preliminary estimate of acreage planted in 1940 to tomatoes for canning and products manufacture is 391,630 acres, according to the Agricultural Marketing Service. This is an increase of 5 per cent above the 1939 estimated planted acreage of 371,730 acres but 2 per cent less than the average planting of 399,140 for the preceding 9-year (1930-38) period. All important States except New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, and Maryland show an increase in the acreage planted for 1940.

The following table shows acreage figures for the past four years and the estimated acreage for 1940.

State	Planted Acreage 1936	1937	1938	1939	Preliminary 1940
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*
New York	19,800	20,800	18,800	19,500	20,300
New Jersey	36,000	37,000	35,700	30,500	29,900
Pennsylvania	14,000	16,500	17,300	18,600	18,000
Ohio	18,000	24,000	24,900	25,000	24,000
Indiana	96,700	82,600	74,000	74,000	74,000
Illinois	13,700	9,800	9,300	6,900	7,600
Michigan	4,800	6,700	6,200	5,800	4,500
Iowa	6,400	5,200	5,700	4,800	4,700
Missouri	18,800	17,100	16,200	8,900	16,600
Delaware	13,000	13,000	9,600	8,000	8,700
Maryland	56,100	62,100	56,500	45,700	41,100
Virginia	17,700	26,800	23,500	19,300	20,700
Kentucky	6,300	4,500	4,500	2,900	3,600
Tennessee	13,000	9,900	8,900	5,300	6,900
Arkansas	23,000	17,900	19,300	10,300	17,500
Colorado	3,900	4,800	3,900	2,350	2,890
Utah	6,800	6,800	5,200	6,200	7,300
California	81,470	83,030	46,480	57,640	63,950
Other States	27,630	24,670	24,180	20,040	19,390
Total all States	477,100	473,200	410,160	371,730	391,630

Acreage Planted to Green Lima Beans

The Agricultural Marketing Service estimates the acreage planted in 1940 to green lima beans for canning and freezing will total 50,670 acres. This preliminary estimate of the 1940 planted acreage compares with 50,540 acres planted in 1939 and an average for the preceding 9-year (1930-38) period of 32,170 acres.

On the basis of reports received from freezers of green lima beans, it is estimated of the total plantings of 50,670 acres for processing in 1940, 15,900 acres are planted for freezing. This compares with 15,300 acres estimated for 1939 and 13,380 acres grown for freezing in 1938.

The following table shows planted acreage figures for the years 1936 to 1939, and estimated acreage for 1940.

State	Planted Acreage 1936	1937	1938	1939	Preliminary 1940
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*
New Jersey	6,500	11,000	13,100	10,800	10,800
Delaware	8,500	10,760	11,000	11,000	9,900
Maryland	3,320	3,200	3,700	3,100	2,600
Virginia	5,500	6,600	7,400	7,700	7,700
Michigan	3,820	3,650	4,250	1,700	2,000
Wisconsin	1,160	1,900	2,000	2,050	2,600
Other States	5,640	9,560	13,560	14,190	15,070
Total all States	34,440	46,670	55,010	50,540	50,670

Beets for Canning

The preliminary estimate of the 1940 acreage planted to beets for canning in the United States is 12,200 acres. The Agricultural Marketing Service points out that this preliminary estimate of the 1940 planted acreage of canning beets exceeds the 1939 estimated planting of 9,060 acres by about 35 per cent and the average plantings for the preceding 9-year (1930-38) period of 8,460 acres by about 44 per cent. An increase in the acreage planted for 1940 is indicated for each of the important States except Indiana.

The following table shows acreage figures by States:

State	Planted Acreage 1936	1937	1938	1939	Preliminary 1940
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*
New York	2,600	4,300	2,650	3,700	4,620
New Jersey	800	1,050	800	100	500
Indiana	400	280	350	300	300
Michigan	900	1,200	1,480	550	750
Wisconsin	2,800	4,050	3,800	1,800	3,100
Oregon	900	600	440	600	720
Other States	1,680	2,220	2,860	2,010	2,210
Total all States	10,080	13,700	12,380	9,060	12,200

Cucumbers for Pickles

A total of 92,760 acres planted in the United States to cucumbers for pickles is estimated for 1940 by the Agricultural Marketing Service, compared with 64,620 acres planted in 1939 and an average of 90,730 acres for the preceding 9-year (1930-38) period. All important States except Virginia show increases in the acreage planted for 1940 over the 1939 plantings. The largest increases are indicated for the important Middle Western States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri.

The following table shows by States the figures on planted acreages during 1936 to 1939, and estimated production for 1940.

State	Planted Acreage 1936	1937	1938	1939	Preliminary 1940
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*
Massachusetts	520	700	700	550	600
New York	3,740	3,150	1,050	2,850	3,200
Ohio	5,700	6,400	6,600	2,800	3,200
Indiana	8,400	9,000	7,900	4,600	5,500
Illinois	3,600	1,460	860	600	700
Michigan	29,100	32,700	25,200	15,800	27,300
Wisconsin	11,800	18,500	9,300	6,700	11,000
Minnesota	2,770	2,800	930	550	2,050
Iowa	2,100	3,500	1,200	500	1,500
Missouri	1,800	2,300	1,200	700	1,100
Maryland	2,000	1,620	2,000	1,550	2,100
Virginia	4,400	5,100	5,600	3,600	3,400
North Carolina	3,500	5,800	4,800	4,200	4,500
Louisiana	650	800	800	600	700
Texas	3,800	4,800	4,000	7,000	8,200
Colorado	2,000	2,200	1,410	1,150	1,840
Washington	350	300	250	200	260
Oregon	670	1,000	900	750	800
California	3,310	2,720	1,960	1,440	2,110
Other States	10,040	14,980	12,020	8,480	12,700
Total all States	100,250	119,830	88,700	64,620	92,760

Pimientos for Processing

The preliminary estimate of the 1940 acreage planted to pimientos for processing in California and Georgia is 15,490 acres. According to the Agricultural Marketing Service, this is a decrease of about 30 per cent from the 22,090 acres planted in these States in 1939, but is about 28 per cent above the average plantings of 12,120 acres for the preceding 9-year (1930-38) period.

Stands in California are reported to be good and the plants making a nice growth. In Georgia, the dry weather in May made it necessary for many growers to transplant pimiento plants to the fields several times before they could get good stands. This situation combined with a plant shortage as a result of an April freeze has resulted in a reduced acreage for 1940 in this State. Growing conditions through June are reported to be normal, however, and the plants are now making satisfactory progress.

The following table shows the acreage planted to pimientos in California and Georgia in the years 1936 to 1939, and estimated acreage for 1940.

State	Planted Acreage 1936	1937	1938	1939 Revised	Preliminary 1940
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*
California	1,190	1,190	1,390	1,190	690
Georgia	11,200	12,900	25,000	20,900	14,800
Total	12,390	14,090	26,390	22,090	15,490

Stocks and Shipments of Pitted Red Cherries

Shipments of No. 2 cans of pitted red cherries during the past 12 months amounted to 1,134,149 cases more than shipments during the preceding 12 months, and shipments of No. 10's have been 156,956 cases more, according to figures compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics.

Stocks of No. 2's in canners' hands on July 1, 1940, were about three times larger than on July 1, 1939, while stocks of No. 10's were less than two-thirds as large.

The following table compares total stocks and shipments of No. 2's and No. 10's on various dates:

	1938–39		1939–40	
	No. 2's	No. 10's	No. 2's	No. 10's
	Cases	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cases*
Stocks July 1	3,924	76,609	11,403	48,245
Shipments for June	3,296	54,387	11,531	21,488
Shipments July 1 to July 1	873,136	906,093	2,007,285	1,063,049

The table below gives details of stocks of pitted red cherries in canners' hands on July 1, 1940, and shipments during June:

	24/2's	6/10's	Misc.	Total
	Cases	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cases*
New York and Pennsylvania:				
Stocks: sold not shipped	1,251	3,000	5	4,256
Stocks: unsold	109	668	197	974
Stocks: total	1,360	3,668	202	5,230
Shipments for June	592	3,377	120	4,089
Michigan, Wisconsin, and Ohio:				
Stocks: sold not shipped	708	3,521	.....	4,229
Stocks: unsold	7,625	1,795	465	9,885
Stocks: total	8,333	5,316	465	14,114
Shipments for June	10,283	15,007	223	25,513
Western States:				
Stocks: sold not shipped	897	6,411	775	8,083
Stocks: unsold	813	32,850	1,000	34,663
Stocks: total	1,710	39,261	1,775	42,746
Shipments for June	656	3,104	575	4,335
Total United States:				
Stocks: sold not shipped	2,856	12,932	780	16,568
Stocks: unsold	8,547	35,313	1,662	45,522
Stocks: total	11,403	48,245	2,442	62,090
Shipments for June	11,531	21,488	918	33,937

Fruit and Vegetable Market Competition

Carlot Shipments as Reported to the Agricultural Marketing Service by Common Carriers

Carlot shipments of citrus fruits during the week ending July 6, 1940, were lower than during the comparable week of 1939, according to figures compiled by the Agricultural Marketing Service. Shipments of snap and lima beans and tomatoes were larger, but shipments of green peas were smaller.

The following table, compiled from statistics of the Agricultural Marketing Service, gives detailed comparisons of carlot shipments on certain dates of selected vegetables and fruits:

	Week ending—			Season total to—	
VEGETABLES	July 6, 1939	July 6, 1940	June 29, 1940	July 6, 1939	July 6, 1940
Beans, snap and lima	8	28	63	6,487	4,041
Tomatoes	622	642	1,762	19,543	14,044
Green peas	167	29	129	4,672	3,532
Spinach	4	4	2	6,140	5,562
Others, domestic, competing directly	742	557	608	47,684	46,186
FRUITS					
Citrus, domestic	2,245	1,730	2,558	152,640	126,338
Imports	5	0	0	85	137
Others, domestic	1,221	1,281	1,262	14,608	10,790

Cherry Crop Condition Reports Summarized for Week Ending July 11

Condition reports received by the Association's Division of Statistics for the week ending July 11 have been summarized by the Division for reporting districts as follows:

NEW YORK I AND II—Weather conditions have been favorable and everything indicates larger fruit, which will tend to make up for less cherries on some trees. Along the lake in these districts, the estimate is for about 75 per cent of last year's crop. Somewhat better conditions are reported farther from the lake where the estimates indicate a crop about the same as in 1939. Picking will probably not start before the last week in July.

NEW YORK IV—Weather conditions have been favorable during the week for the development of cherries, but reporters continue to estimate the crop at from 80 to 85 per cent of last year.

MICHIGAN I AND II—Shot-hole fungus has made its appearance in these districts. It is not serious in well-kept orchards but in other orchards, it has reduced prospects for yields about 10 per cent from that of a week ago.

MICHIGAN III AND IV—Reporters indicate no change from reports made a week ago.

WISCONSIN—Picking will start next week. Practically no damage from weather, although a little shot-hole fungus has made its appearance. The set of cherries was very disappointing this year due to poor pollination. It is estimated the crop will be about 65 per cent of normal.

WASHINGTON—Picking of the red cherry crop has started in the Puyallup district with yields estimated at about 85 per cent of normal. Prospects in the northern part of the State are for a crop about the same as that of last year.

Bids on Canned Plums and Blueberries Requested

Bids on 6,500 cases (6/No. 10 cans) of canned plums and on 3,900 cases (6/No. 10 cans) of canned blueberries have been requested by the Veterans Administration. Copies of the requests can be secured from the Administration, Arlington Building, Washington, D. C.

Bids on the plums are to be opened July 25 and on the blueberries on July 26. Deliveries are to be made to specified points.

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